A STATE WHOSE WELFARE IS AT STAKE. THE POITERIES OF TRENTON AND THE BUBBER GOODS, HOSIERY AND OTHER FACTORIES OF NEW-BRUNSWICK ENDANGERED BY THE DEMO-

CRATIC HUNGER FOR FREE TRADE. The protective tariff, enacted by a Republican Congress in 1861, is an object of especial attack this year, and the Democrats have put into their National platform a clause which guarantees the treading down of protection, if their party should come into power. In New-Jersey, whose industries have been developed by the tariff, the manufacturers are seriously alarmed. Letters from Trenton and New-Brunswick show that in the pottery, hosiery, rubber goods, paper hangings and other fac tories, the more intelligent and energetic among proprietors and men are forming associations and agitating the question of maintaining the tariff. They consider the welfare of both themselves and the people of the State at stake.

TRENTON'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HOW PROTECTION HAS GIVEN PROFITABLE EMPLOY-MENT TO TEN THOUSAND OPERATIVES-PLEAS

ANT HOMES FOR THE LABORING CLASSES. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 17 .- Going into the office of one of the Tremon potteries this morning, I saw posted on the wall of an entry through which the operatives pass to their work a large placard, with the following printed in blue ink:

Read these exact quotations from the two platforms, and deede which suits the business interests of New Jersey best: A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY .- [Democratic Platform.
A TARIFF WHICH WILL DISCRIMINATE IN FAVOR OF AMERICAN LABOR.—[Republican Flatform.

The placard seemed to me like a whole stump speech on the tariff question boiled down to a few lines. There it stood, asking its question of every voter who went in and out of the pottery-"Which platform suits the business interests of New-Jersey best?" There can be but one answer to the question. The Democratic platform, it carried out in legislation, would destroy millions of invested capital and turn out of employment tens of thousands of industrious men and women who are now earning an independent livelihood in the great manufacturing industries of the State. The Republican platform, steadily carried out in legislation for the past nineteen years, has built up these industries and given work and wages to all this army of artisans and laborers. A vote for the Democratic ticket this year is a vote to destroy the most important business interests of New-Jersey. A vote for the Republican ticket is a vote to sustain and develop these interests. The issue is simple and direct. The workingman engaged in the protected industries of this State who votes for Hancock and "a tariff for revenue only "votes for lower wages for himself, or no wages at alt. The pottery business of Trenton is as notable as

example of an industry purely the outgrowth of the protective system as is the silk business of Paterson. Before the Morrill tariff was passed it was a feeble affair, turning out a poor kind of ware by slow hand-processes and forced to almost beg for a market for its trifling product. Now it is an immense interest, employing \$12,000,000 of capital and giving work to 4,000 people. Twenty firms are engaged in it. Improvement in the quality of the Trenton pottery has kept pace with the increase in the quantity made, until now the best white ware of Staffordshire is duplicated. Indeed, much of the ware sold in this country as English is made here. The lion and unicorn mark is put on at the demand of the wholesale dealers, who say that the public does not yet understand that American pottery is just as good as the imported. I am glad to learn that many of the Treaton potters refuse to put false marks on their goods, and are determined to gain for them the recognition they deserve as the products of one of the most succes fal of American industries. The free trade theory that a protective duty invariably increases prices is disproved in the case of pottery. An increase in the duty from 24 to 40 per cent built up most of these Trenton kilns, but it did not send up the price of ware. On the contrary, the price of English ware in New-York steadily declined under the influence of home competition, and is now only about half what it used to be.

"What would become of your business if the Democrats should apply their revenue tariff project to it ?" I asked one of the potters.

The English would break it up. They would first sell at rates which would afford them no profit, and would perhaps entail a positive loss, in order to drive us out of the market. Then, when they had succeeded in destroying our business, they would put up prices and make American purchasers pay higher prices than they do now. After a fraitless effort at competing with them, we should have to close our potteries, set our employes adrift, and save what little we could from the wreck of our capital "

The potters are fully alive to the importance of the present campaign. The manufacturers have formed a Tariff Association, and the workingmen are nearly all members of a similar society of their own. These associations have nothing to do with politics save as related to the single question of the protective tariff. Their members will vote for Garfield, because he and the party he represents are friendly to the protective system.

The candidate for Congress in this district, Mr. John Hart Brewer, is one of the proprietors of one of the oldest potteries here, and is the president of the National Potters, Association, His fellow craftsmen will vote for him in a body, and his election is regarded as certain. Two years ago the Democrats indersed Smith, the Greenbackers' candidate, and by anticipating the Maine fusion plan succeeded in electing him. As soon as Smith got into Congress he forgot his Greenback professions and became a straight-out Democrat. He has been renominated by the Democrats, but the Greenbackers refuse to support him, and have nominated Samuel Dobbins as their candidate.

Among Trenton industries the iron and steel works rank next in importance to the potteries. Including the rolling mills, foundries, forges, wire mills and the shops for making chains and anvils. they employ fully 2,000 men. Counting women and children dependent upon these men for support the population maintained by this industry cannot be less than 6,000. Some branches of iron manufacture could now live without protection, but protection has built up the whole business to its present vast dimensions, and the men engaged in it, whether as capitalists, managers workmen, all stand together in favor of the protective system. If there are any Democrats in the non works of New-Jersey, they call themselves tariff Democrats, and reso Intely shut their eves to the history or their party's dealings with tariff legislation in times past and to its present attitude.

In the course of a round of calls at the potteries mills and factories to-day, I stopped at the woollen mills of Samuel K. Wilson. The superintendent said: "We are running night and day and cannot fill our orders. We employ 350 hands." Pointing across the street to a new brick structure on the banks of the Delaware, he said: "That is our new mill. It will have more than twice the capacity of the old one. We shall be at work there soon." "Evidently you are in a prosperous condition;

but what will you do if the Democrats repeal the protective tariff?

"Our business would be ruined. It is entirely dependent on the tariff. The woollen industry in this country has grown up under the present tariff system, and would speedily be prostrated if left with-

out protection." There are two other woollen mills in Trenton, of smaller size. The industry employs about 600 hands. Five rubber factories are in operation, employing altogether about 400 there are saw works, glue factories, shops for decorating china, and terracotta works. Mr. John Taylor, the Republican candidate for the State Senate, who is well posted on the subject of the industrial operations of this busy little city, estimates that not fewer than 10,000

persons are working with their hands in the various manufacturing establishments. Probably 8,000 of them are engaged in avocations which could not be carried on without protective duties. The Democratic platform strikes directly at the means of life of this great army of workers. It gives them fair notice that if the Democratic party gets in power the tariff laws will be so changed as to enable foreign competition to drive the articles they make out of the market, and thus close the shops, mills and factories where they earn their daily bread.

Trenton has one admirable feature besides her cleasant situation on the banks of the Delaware, her many fine residences and her well-shaded streets-I mean the Philadelphia system of small houses for the working classes. There are no tenement-houses here. The poorest man working for weekly wages can afford a separate house of five or six rooms as a some for his family. Thus the home virtues, which can have but a sickly existence in the condi-

tions under which the laboring population of New-York are forced to live, flourish; and the people are thrifty, neat, temperate and intelligent.

THE FACTORIES OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

GREAT INDUSTRIES IN RUBBER GOODS, HOSIERY, WALL PAPER, ETC., BUILT UP BY REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION-DISASTROUS RESULTS OF FREE TRADE-ECUIVOCAL POSITION OF THE DEMO-CRATIC GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 17.-Like the arger cities of this State, New-Brunswick prospers upon the protective tariff system. Nearly all her important industries are directly protected by the tariff laws, and could not exist without them. In old times the place was a slow-going, dull little trading town, living upon the business of buying the crops of the farmers in the region around it, and in return selling them supplies. Before the war a small beginning was made at manufacturing, but the revenue tariff adopted by the Democrats in 1846 was unfavorable to such enterprises, and few of them got upon their feet. There was one exception, however. The business of making rubber shoes throve as long as it was a purely American industry; but the English soon began making the shoes, and selling them in our markets cheaper than they could be made here. Then the business declined, and was only saved from destruction by protective duties. After the Republican teriff, based on the principle of protection to heme industries, was enacted. New-Brunswick improved rapidly, and with the exception of a temporary check following the panic of 1873, her growth has ever since been rapid and steady, until she has become one of the most important manu facturing cities in the country. Her population is now about 18,000. More than half of her inhabit tants are directly or indirectly dependent for their livelihood upon the factories that line the water front of the city, and look down upon the tawny current of the Raritan. Statistics lately publishe by The Daily Fredoman show that the number of operatives employed in these factories is 3,256. With the families they support and the shopkeepers and others who live by their custom, they make up the bulk of the population. To all these industrious people a protective tariff means food, shelter and raiment. A repeal of protective daties would reduce them to poverty. So the tariff ques-

tion comes straight home to them. The manufacture of subber is the chief industry of the place. It is carried on by three firms, two of which make shoes and boots, and the third a multitude of articles of hard tubber, such as pipes, buttons, checks, canes, etc. Over 1,200 hands find had teld me they would support me, as they work and wages in these three concerns. Rubber articles are protected by a duty of 30 per cent. The manufacturers say it cannot be reduced without reducing wages in the same proportion. A Democratic revenue tariff, aiming to get a revenue from rubber articles by encouraging their importation, will oblige these 1,200 operatives to work for less than two-thirds of their present wages, or will close the factories; one result or the other must follow. I find a paragraph in a little book on the manufactures of New-Branswick which tells the whole story about the relation of this industry to

If it were not for the tariff of 30 per cent there would be no production in America at all, because the English make shows at a cost of 4 or 5 cents each, while here they cost 12 to 14 cents.

This was written in 1873, when the cost of the labor that goes into a shoe was no doubt somewhat greater than now, but the difference between wages here and in England is still sufficient to give the English manufacturers control of our market if it were not for the protective duty.

Next in importance is probably the hosiery industry, which employs 650 hands. A single firm, the Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company, having other works at Norfolk, Conn., continues the manufacturing in this line, making both merino and cotton goods.

"On woolien hosiery," said a member of the firm to-day, "the duty is 50 cents per pound, and 35 per cent ad valorem; on cotten goods it is 35 per cent ad valorem. Yet in spite of these heavy duties, we have to contend with a sharp foreign competition. It would be impossible for us to live without a tariff, unless wages were brought down to the English rates, and that nobody wants to see who cares for the prosperity of this country or the welfare of our working classes,"

"Is the tariff question entering largely into the political canvass ?" I asked.

"Yes, and it is arousing more and more interest every day. Our working people are not fully awake vet to its importance, but an agitation has begun among them which I believe will change enough votes to make the State Republican this year."

The making of paper-hangings is another large business in New-Brunswick. Formerly it was a small affair, employing a few workmen in hand processes; but the invention of machinery for performing all the operations of printing, drying, entting and rolling, combined with the benefits of the protective tariff, have given it a great impetus. In old times one workman would print 150 pieces of wall paper a day in one color. Now a machine with one man to tend it prints 5,000 pieces in six or eight colors. Two large factories are engaged in this business, and make all the beautiful new styles of paper which the progress of public taste has brought in fashion. Connected with one of these firms I found a Democrat. His three partners were Republicans, he said. He had evidently made up his mind not to let the tarifl questio trouble him. He was rather of the opinion that the paper-hanging industry, with cheap paper and improved machinery, could get along without pro tection; but whether this were the case or not he thought the necessity of raising a large revenue insured it what aid it needed from the tariff. He seemed disposed to reconcile the incongruity of his position as a Democrat and a manufacturer of protected goods by saying that the Democracy of New Jersey was as much for protection as the Republi can party; as if that fact had anything to do with the legislation of Congress, conducted as it is by the South, which has always favored free trade, Another gentleman in the same line of business said that the whole industry was entirely dependent upon the tariff. The duty is 35 per cent advalorem. "If it should be repealed," he said, "our business would be knocked on the head. We could not survive free trade. With the present duty we have considerable foreign competition to contend with. The French are our principal rivals. For merly they had almost a monopoly of the finer and more expensive styles, but now we can make just as handsome paper as they. Perhaps we could make it as cheap as they if we paid no higher wages. The tariff is for the good of our workingmen and every one of them ought to vote to sus-

tain it." The machinery for all the paper hangings factories in the country is made here. The machinery used in the rubber and hosiery factories is also the work of New-Brunswick shops. There are three work of New-Brunswick shops. There are three machine shops whose success depends just as much upon the tarift as does that of the factories they supply. Four firms are engaged in the manufacture of shoes. A company occupying large buildings and employing 450 hands makes fruit jars. Two shops are occupied in making needles, and there are a number of minor manufacturing enterprises.

New-Brunswick is the home of Mr. Ludlow, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who is spoken of as a good lawyer and a worthy citizen, but a can-

didate of only moderate popularity with his own party, his dignified and rather haughty manner not commending him to the rude elements that make up the rank and file of the Democracy. Upon the tariff question Mr. Ludlow has succeeded in placing himself in an awkward position. In his letter of acceptance he indorsed the Commati platform, which is plainly hostile to protection, and then declared himself a protectionist, if any meaning can be got out of these contradictions, it is that he is an anti-protectionist as far as the country at large is concerned, and only a protectionist at home in New-Jersey. He would have done better to leave the tariff question alone, remembering the advice of Hosea Biglow:

A ginooine statesman should be on his guard.

A ginooine statesman should be on his gua Ef he must hev beilefs, not to b'fleve 'em b Ef he must hev beliefs, not to b'lieve 'em too hard.

The Republican canvass in this part of the State is not as active yet as in Newark and Paterson, but it is in much better shape, so far as organization and meetings are concerned, than the Democratic canvass. The Republicans express great satisfaction with their candidate for Governor, Mr. Potts, who makes an excellent impression wherever he appears before an andience, and has the confidence and respect of the manufacturing and farming classes. It is too early to look forward to the result of the election, but it is plain that the Republicans have made a much better start in the contest than their adversaries.

E. V.S.

THE RESULT IN MAINE.

A TALK WITH CONGRESSMAN FRYE-DEMOCRATS WHO BREAK THEIR PLEDGES-ENTIRE CONFI-DENCE IN THE RESULT IN NOVEMBER.

Congressman William P. Frye was in the city Saturday and gave a TRIBUNE reporter the following account of the state of affairs in Maine:

"According to the returns now in, Mr. Davis has a plurality of about thirty. However, there are many Plaisteds in the State, and so many votes of the Fusion candidate vary. If this is found to be due to clerical error, these votes will have to be counted for Plaisted, and will elect him; otherwise, Mr. Davis is elected. This cannot be determined without the official account. As to the result in Maine, I must say it took me by surprise. The reason is this; our canvass giving us about 7,000 majority was perfectly good and reliable up till Monday morning. Democrats had promised us to remain away from the polls or to vote for Davis; this they did that they might set the seal of condemnation upon Mr. Garcelon, whose successor they regarded Plaisted to be; they were disgusted with the former's action. But they did not carry out their agreement. The Republican vote was never so large before; in my most sanguine moments I had never estimated it above 75,000, and you know what we received. So, then, the counterbalancing vote came from the other side, and had Democrats and Greenbackers kept their pledged word we would have had about 7,000 majority. They did not do it."

"Was money used illegitemately by the Demo-

ernts?" "It is hard to say; yet I have good reasons to believe that it was. In my own district it was not. Money has never been used there improperly by Republicates or Democrats. I have utterly discountenanced it. Fraud in Madawaska has, however, become a part of our State history. The people there speak French, and canvassers can be easily misled there, and this year more than usual. Money was the western part the managers of the side shows used freely in Maine during the last few days of the and merry-go-rounds made all their usual noise. In canvass, most of it legitimately, I think; immense parades were organized, bands were got out, and a strong enthusiasm was aroused. Democrats were swept away from their promises; they were told that to condemn Garcelon now by voting against Plaisted or by remaining at home would hurt the Presidential canvass; so they gave up their convictions for expediency. In my own district many prominent Democrats regarded Fegg as a demagogue and trickster. regarded Fegg as a demagogue and trickster. But they voted for him on the ground that at a meeting which he addressed in Lewiston the Republicans broke them up by cries for Senator Biaine and myself. The reason for this was that Fogg abused Mr. Biaine and myself in unstinted terms, while I had avoided all personal reference to Mr. Fogg in my speeches, So the Republicans cheered when Fogg began his abuse. However, I ran about a thousand ahead of the ticket."

"Will the Democrats be stronger in November than in the recent election F

"Will the Democrats be stronger in November than in the recent election f"
"No, and for these reasons: Mr. Davis was behind the Representative and Sconatorial tickets by about 500 votes. Many voted against him who will vote for Mr. Garfield. Then there is the temperance vote, about 1,500 strong. This was cast for Plaisted in the recent election and will go to Mr. Garfield in November."
"Then the election will be close?"

in the recent election?

"No, and for these reasons: Mr. Davis was be hind the Representative and Scontornal telects by a little of the Representative and Scontornal telects by an interest of the Representative and Scontornal telects by will you for Mr. Gardield. Then there is to temperance vote, about 1,500 stoong. This was east for Fullsted in the receive of the that the crisis was past, and that there would soon be a material improvement in the Governor's condition. The change for the better on Satarday became more marked yesterday. During Saturday night Mr. Cornell rested well, and during yesterday and last evening he enjoyed more comfort than at any time during his illness. His physicians say that he is doing as well as could be expected. Dr. Morgan, who has scarcely left the Governor's room since the beginning of his illness last Tuesday, is still at Hotel Brighton; Dr. Baner also called again yesterday morning. The Governor, notwithstanding his weakness, is disposed to be cheerful and to chat pleasantly with those who are about him. It is thought that he will have recovered sufficiently in a few days to sit up in a chair. a few days to sit up in a chair.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1 a. m .- Clear weather continues in New-England and the Middle States, with southerly winds, less pressure and no change in temperature. Rain has prevailed in the Lake region and thence southward to the Gulf coast, with outherly to westerly winds, falling barometer and lower temperature, except in the eastern portion of the Lake region and the Gulf States. The barometer has risen in the Northwest and Southwest, with colder northerly winds and local rains followed by clearing weather. Indications.

Indications.

For New-England, increasing cloudiness and light rains, failing barometer, southerly to westerly winds, lower temperature during Monday night.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather, local rains, southerly winds, shifting to west and southwesterly, falling followed by raing barometer and slight fail in temperature.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 30 30 The singram shows the parometrica variations in this city by teathers inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the lt hears preceding admiglat. The frequier while line represents these cilialization by the mercury during those hours. The bruken or dot line represents the existing the temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Madant's Pharmacy, till Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1 a. m .- The movement in he barometer yesterday was slowly downward. Clear and partly cloudy weather prevalled. The temperature ranged between 58° and 76°, the average (66°) being 11° higher than on the corresponding day last year and Partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with occasional light rains, followed by cooler and clearing weather, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

SMALL LOSS CAUSED IN BROOKLYN. A fire broke out on Saturday in the paint A fire broke out on Saturday in the paint and paper store of Soren Bonne, No. 620 Broadway, Brooklyn. The building was one of a row of brick dwellings and stores combined. It was owned by James H. Skrilman, of No. 74 Park-place, whose loss is placed at \$500. The contents of the store were completely destroyed. The estimated loss was \$2,000.

"CHIC."—Mrs. Robinson: "How 'chic' abe is, George!" Mr. Robinson: "If it comes to that, so's he!" Mrs. Robinson: "I really must get myself up to look like her!" Mr. Robinson: "If you do, I'll'ig myself out like him, and there'll be a pair of us!"—[Punch.

their lease to keep the hotel open until October 1. On Friday its doors will be closed unless Governor Cornell should be so weak that he could not be removed. In that case the hotel will be open for visitors until next Sunday. Cable's was closed a week ago. Paul Bauer considers the season at an end at the West Brighton Hotel, but should the weather be warm this week gnests will not be turned away. At the iron pier visitors were received for the last time this season, and last evening the boats ceased running. Nearly all the small hotels at the western part of the island closed their doors last night. Vanderveer will keep his place epen for some time for the accommodation of those who drive to the island from Brooklyn.

Now that the season is ended and the proprietors have deducted their expenses from the receipts they all join in a chorus to the effect that the season has been an exceedingly profitable one. Four months ago the hotels were thrown open and the public were invited to the seashore. Stuce then it is estimated that between five and six million people have visited the island. They represented all shades of life, from the millionaire to the humblest tradesman, and they came from all parts of the country. The last day of the season was, as far as the

weather is concerned, one of the best. A warm breeze blew gently over the island from the ocean which rendered the atmosphere exhibarating and delightful. The sky was unclouded and the sun was not too warm. These comforts did not attract a very large crowd, however. At noon the island looked deserted. A few people came from New-York and Brooklyn, but they only appeared to dot the hotel verandas and the beach. They were all provided with light wraps, but these only proved to be a burden during the day. The air was so charming that a walk from Manhattan Beach to the iron pier was not attended with any discomfort. At 3 p. m. a crowd began to pour down to the island with each arriving train in order to listen to the music at the principal hotels. At 4 o'clock there were between 7,000 and 8,000 people scattered over the island, but even this number gave the place a fortorn and descried appearance. The visitors amused themselves by promenading the whele length of the beach, a rather uncomfortable exercise in the hot days of summer. Only a few attempted to bathe, and their pranks in the water were watched with much amusement by the less venturesome persons on the shore. At the eastern part the music of the bands and deceived. There is always more or less fraud was all that disturbed the quietness of Sunday; at front of Manhattan Beach Hotel several thousand people were seated in the afternoon listening to the last strains from Gilmore's Band. The people were a sad and dejected look, which was attributed to the fact that the hotel was about to be closed. In

the fact that the hotel was about to be closed. In the evening Gilmore concluded his concert with playing "Columbia." The Hotel Brighton received its share of the visitors who went to the island only for a lew hours to listen to the music.

Mr. Burnap, of the Manhattan Beach Hotel, was asked vesterday how the season compared with former years. "It is the best we have ever had," he replied. "With the completion of the Oriental Hotel we have had facilities for accommodating a greater number of people than ever before. I think we have accommodated in the hotels 1,400 gnests daily. This, of course, does not include the daily travel. We have had here all through the season an average of 17,000 persons a day; some days we have had 50,000. By reference to the tickets taken at the trains and the tickets sold on the Marine Railway, I think we have had at our hotels about 3,000,000 persons this soason."

"Has the season been a profitable one?" "There has been a large outlay of money, but there has been a very handsome return. We have made money and are extremely satisfied, with the results. We have madaged to attract only respectable people.

A PLEASANT DAY AT NEWPORT. NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26 .- This has been a charming Sabbath. Church services were well attended. The Right Rev. John T. Young, Bishop of Fiorida,

officiated at Zion Church. Bishop Jagger, of Ohio, presented two sermons at All Saints' Chapel. Mr. John Carey, jr., of New-York, is seriously ill at his summer residence at this place. His recovery is doubtful. An able sermon was preached at the Memorial Chapel, An able section was preached at the school of the Charletter Tiverton, to-day, by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston.

Mr. Biake, Member of Parilament from Waterford, and wife are at the Hotel Aquiducek.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett was serenaded by the Newport brass band last evening.

A REMARKABLE CIRCULATION.

Prom The Crawford (Penn.) Journal.

We are glad to see that THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, which is doing glorious work for the Republican party, is surely and steadily increasing its circulation, and, of course, its influence and prosperity. Its regular weekly edition now is 130,000 copies, and the campaign committees are sending in orders by the taousand. Last week's edition was 191,000, and it is safe to guess that it will print 250,000 in a single week before the campaign closes. This is a most remarkable circulation, and it is not attained by lowering the price, but by the intrinsic merit of the paper. The TRIBUNE is the greatest power for good in the country.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

In its issue of yesterday THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE contained, among other features, the following: contained, among other features, the following:
Current News in London.—The special cable dispatch
to THE TRIBUNE relates to the efforts to secure the surrender of Dulcigno, the threats of the Albanians to destroy the town, the danger of a great European war, Mr.
Parnell's new programme, the Basuto troubles, the Lancushire strikes, and the abandonment of Cyprus.

Summer Days at Dieppe.—In a long letter from Mr.
Smalley, there is given a graphic description of the way
no which visitors enjoy themselves at the Prench
Brighton.

Brighton.

New Publications.—In addition to a careful review of R. H. Stoddard's new Memoir of E. A. Poe, there is given a long review, replete with quotations, of Judge Tourgee's new book, "Bricks without Straw," An outline is given of the entire plan of this remarkable companion work to "A Fool's Errand."

Among the other articles, foreign, domestic, personal, literary, religious and scientific, were the following:
Topics in Paris.—Memories called forth by the Thiers
tatue, and gossip about the use and significance of

names.

The Hoosier at Home.—An amusing sketch of life among the farmers of Indiana.

A Lasting Memory.—A fascinating tale of London society.

Street Physiognomy.—Another entertaining article by Mr. Congdon on the scenes and events of a thickly-populated street in New-York.

Bismarck and Molike at Sadan.—An article of extraordinary interest, giving the memorable conversation be-

tween the German and French commanders at the sur-render of the third Napoleon.

The Fashions.—New styles for autumn wear in hats, bonnets and dress goods.

Letters to the Editor.—Montana not a Paradise; the

Epi-cepa Parish Question.
S-nator Blaine in Phund dohia.
Mr. Sherman's answer to Bayard.
The Pau-Presbyterina Council.
The Brazilian Mail Service. Sports on Law Drama.

Muste and the Drama.

The New Seventh Regiment Armory.

Morning in Billingsgate.

Home Interests. Religious Intelligence. Science for the People. Knitting and Crochet.

The news of the day is indicated by the following

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to TH TRIBUSE states that the proceedings at Dulcigne are watched anxiously in Europe; the Mahometan in Dulcigno threaten to burn the town rather than surrender; the Powers must, how Tribuse states that the proceedings at Duleigno are watched anxiously in Europe; the Mahometanic Duleigno threaten to burn the town rather than surrender; the Powers must, however, insist on the cession, as the fleet cannot affor to retire defeated; Mr. Parnell's new scheme is regarded with disfavor by the English Radicals; it is probable that the Lancashire strike will be averted. —— The greater part of Vissoye, a Swiss village, has been destroyed by fire. —— The Cuban insurgent chief Carrillo has surrendered. —— The Archbishop of Paris wrote a letter to President Grevy in regard to the decrees.

D. Mr. Stile.— Secretary Sherman has made a speech in reply to Sonator Bayard. —— The anthracite coal companies will stom mining from October 1 to 6 inclusive. —— Delegates elected in Saratoga to the Democratic Congressional Convention were instructed to support Judge Hilton. —— Greenback nominees for Indiana State officers have resigned from the ticket. —— President Hayes and his party started Saturday on a four days' stage coach ride into Oregon. —— General Weaver telegraphed Solon Chase, complimenting the courage of the Greenbackers in Maine. —— A neebew of Governor Williams was killed on Friday night in Vincennes.

City Ann Suguluran.—The reports received at

A nephew of Governor Williams was killed on Friday night in Vincennes.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The reports received at headquarters indicate great energy and activity among Republicans. — Governor Cornell's condition was much improved on Saturday. — Warfield, Gouverneur, Telemachus, Glenmore and Captaiu Franklin won the Coney Island races.

The stockholders of the NewYork Elevated Road accepted the award of the arbitrators. — The fifth annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Athletes was held. — John Kelly demanded that Irving Hall withdraw its demand to name the candidate for Mayor. — Several interesting games of polower played. — The new 7th Regiment Armory Copies of the paper may still be had at The Trin-Copies of the paper may still be had at THE TRIB-UNE counter, or by mail. Price 5 cents.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. FROM LIVERPOOL-BY STEAMSHIP GERMANIC Pierrepont, J J Richardson, Miss Rossa, Dr D B St J Rossa, Mrs O P StJ Surgan, D L Surgaes, Mrs P Unices, Mrs P Unices, Mrs P Unices, Br Mi, Mr. O uil, Miss O uil, Miss O lera, Mr Silsbee, Mrs.
Salsbee, Mr
Sands, E.A.
Steightholm, R
Sieightholm, R
Highley, Mrs.
nia, E. Mian M Harrison, Miss M Heath, W Harris, Miss K Havitis, J M Hawdley, G Hill, Mr Jennings, Mrs R Jehnsten, jr, C C Kaskel, C J Kennedy, Mis Kennedy, Miss Gala, E Flanagan, Mrs Abrahams, Miss Dongers, Wm R Gartez, T Savage, Rev M J Such, F Livingstone, Miss Lovelock. Mrs and child Lawdon: Miss Lee, R W Leiter, Rev Father avis, A ldred, H ldred, Mrs H Emmett, Dr Emmett, Mrs T A Emmett, Mrs J D Egan, Miss J H Elist, C W Edot, Mrs C W Mead, d. Welt, Jde Meir, Jde Meir, Jde Jde Meir, Sra J de Meire, C Von Sadeeks, Has Muray, Mas E C T H Volla, Master TH Volla, Master TH Volla, Master C E V Man, H Frank

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requested not to send flowers.

IVERACH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, September 25, Mr. John
Iverach, in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his
tuneral from the Fourth Prestyterias Church (34th-st.,
west of Broadway) on Tuesday, September 28, at 1:30
ordeck.

o'clock.

MAXWELL.—On Saturday, September 25, 1880, James Edward Maxwell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 250 West 23d-st., on Tursday, September 28, at 10 a.m. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

The funeral services over the remains of the late General T. A. Torbert will be held at Trinity Chapel on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 11 a.m. Memorial cards should be presented at the door to secure seats reserved for personal friends. The Executive Committee, desiring to invite all friends of the late General, and not being cognizant of their address, will furnish memorial cards upon application at the office of Walter H. Gilson, 104 John-st., before 4 p. m. on Tuesday,

28th inst. Officers of the Army and Navy are especially invited. Special Notices.

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Socretaries. MEETINGS: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

COL A. E. BANTER.
Rev. WILLIAM SEABLES.
C. R. SKINNEM.
COL T. B. WHITE.
Hen. Z. K. PANGBORN.
(Judge J. M. PATTERSON, Jr.
(CADE. JA MES DUNCAN.
(JULIUS HARBIS RGER.
BURTON T. BEACH.
Hom. C. D. MURRAY.
HOS. F. X. SCHOON MAKER.
R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS,
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CONSTANGEVILE CO. A. E. BAXTER.
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GLASS HALL SATEST H. OR. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Hom. C.B. MURRAY.
GOR. GEORGE H. SHARPE.
The Rev. WM. SEARLES.
The Rev. WM. SEARLES.
(JAMES S. LERMAIER.
Liencraf T. R. GATES.
Gomeral J. KILPATRICK.
Hon. W. W. HICKS, of Fla.
R-STOCKETT MATTHEWS,
Maryland.
Maior J. OWEN MOORE. MANHATTAN-AVE, B'KLYN, E.D UTCA.

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HOBOKEN, N. J ...

ANGELICA

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29. COOPER INSTITUTE Hon, WM. M. EVARTS. Hon, WM. M. EVARTS,
Hog. JAMES R. ANGEL,
Gen H. A. BARNUM,
Hob. J. M. VAN COTT.
Col. A. E. BAXTER,
BURTON T. BEACH,
Hon. C. A. L. GOLDEY,
Hon. C. D. MURRAY,
Gen. 42 EO. H. SHARPE,
Rev. WM. SEARLES,
HOM. JOHN H. SELKREG,
Col. A. S. WOUD. 7TH WARD WIGWAM, B'KLTN ... Hou, JOHN H. SELKRI Col. A. S. WOOD, Gen. J. KILPATRICK, A. C. COXE, esq. Hon. EDWIN HICKS, HOR. EDWIN HICKS.
LIEBLA. S. EACON.
COL CHAS, D. BAKER.
COL CHAS, D. BAKER.
F. X. SCHDONMAKER.
GED. JAS. H. WARWICK.
HOB. W. W. HICKS.
HOB. CAS. G. FALL.
WILLIAM WOOD.
COLT. B. WHITE.
R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS.
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Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK.
HON. ARTIFURA. YATES,
CLARK D. KNAPP.
J S. SIGNOR. HAVANA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1. HADAT, OCTOBER 1.

Hon, JAMES R. ANGELL
CO. CHAS. D. BAKER.
CO. A. E. BAXTER.
BUFTON T. BEACH.
GES. DENNIS F. BURE.
Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER.
Hon. C. D. MUREAY.
HON. E. L. PITTS.
REV. WILLIAM SEARLES,
HON. JOHN H. SPLKREG.
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V. HICKS, Fla.
COGGESHALL.
DITTENHOEFER.
WORMER.
HUE A. YATES.
I. LUCKEY.
O. M. POSEROY OSWEGO HORNELLSVILLE... ALMON KELLOOGSVILLE AVERY. AMSTEEDAM SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2.

HUMP.

HUMP.

HOR JAMES R ANGELL
Colonel CHASS, D. BAKER,
DILBI.

GOIDHNSUER

HORNY
HORNY E. SKINNER H. SELKREG WARWICK. WORTHVILLE. STUTVESANT FALLS. W. W. THOMPSON.
Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Major. OWEN MOORE.
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